

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1894.

NUMBER 18.

## COMMONWEALERS.

The Day's Doings Among the Various Industrial Armies.

### LOVE GLARDS ORGANIZED.

A Large Meeting Held in Denver—Montana Coxeyites Steal a Train—Orders Issued for Their Arrest—A Quarrel in Kelly's Ranks.

Denver, April 21.—The "Coxey home reserve" has been organized by the influence of some of Governor Walte's closest supporters, and to-day over 1,000 names were added to the rolls. The preliminaries were arranged last night in the office of State Inspecter Clegger. The plan is to organize 10 companies of 50 men each with the proper officers, for the purpose of drilling, training and assisting the Coxey army.

A series of resolutions have been prepared declaring that the home reserve is in sympathy with the living, petition of Coxey, and confining the acts and utterances of any governor or judge or any other persons who may do or say anything to interfere with the peaceable moving of any large body of men now on their way, or who may hereafter start to the national capital for the same or similar purposes.

In the preamble it is asserted that heretofore all petitions to Congress presented by the industrial classes have been consigned to flames or the waste basket, while there never was a time when demands made by plutocracy for measures in their behalf were denied.

This afternoon in Lincoln Park a thousand men met to discuss the movement. Herbert George, editor of The Road, an extremely radical paper, made the opening speech, in which he said that when the money power demonized silver they did not know that the people would turn on them with this movement. He scored in severe terms the Washington authorities for opposing the Coxey march.

Another speaker read a petition to the President which contained the following: "The movement of the people toward the capital now in progress cannot with safety be hindered, for you cannot stop it with Pinkerton methods."

"You must give their demands consideration. Do not sin away your own grace. This movement is potent for good or evil; which shall it be? There is no man on horseback in this country; no appointive methods will answer. Nero is dead."

A parade will be made by the reserve on Thursday night.

### STOLE A TRAIN.

The Montana Contingent Rode on the Northern Pacific.

St. Paul, April 21.—Shortly after midnight 500 men met at Butte, composing the Butte contingent of the Coxey army, entered the engine house of the Northern Pacific railroad, appropriated and prepared for service an engine and train, and proceeded to make up a train composed of five coal cars and one box car. This action occurred after a struggle of four days between the local authorities and the mob, which yesterday assumed proportions as to overthrow the officers of the law and the departure from Butte was made without any opposition on their part. The train was manned by members of the mob.

It crossed the main range of the Rocky mountains early this morning, and reached the main line at Logan, 10 miles from Butte, at about 4 o'clock. They breakfasted at about 4 o'clock, then went on at the rate of 35 miles an hour, coming to a sudden stop at Timberline at 8 o'clock on account of a cave-in. Attorneys for the Northern Pacific have shared the sheriff at Livingston to place the mob under arrest for the robbery of a train. Governor Nelson has been asked to call out the militia to prevent the Coxeyites from entering Minnesota.

Later the mob shoved itself out and passed through Livingston eastward at 5:30.

About the same time Marshal Bell received the following from Judge Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court: "Butte, Mont., Ark., April 21. 'To the United States Marshal, District of Minnesota, St. Paul: 'If the persons who forcibly and illegally seized a train of cars on the Northern Pacific in Montana belonging to the receivers of said road, should bring the same into your district, it will be your duty to seize the same and restore the possession thereof to the receivers appointed by the United States Circuit Court for your district. It will be your duty to summon a posse sufficient for this purpose. The attorney-general of the United States has been requested to procure a direction to the general commanding the department to render you any assistance necessary to execute this order.'"

### JOSE SAVVY ACT.

Steps Taken to Punish the Northern Pacific Coxeyites.

St. Paul, April 21.—The government has resolved to employ the stern hand of repression upon the 500 Coxey cranks who are dying through Montana on a train they stole from the Northern Pacific railway at Butte last night. If there is any resistance there will be bloodshed. The fugitive train is expected at Bismarck at noon to-morrow. At 10 o'clock this evening United States Marshal Bell received the following from Attorney-General Olney:

"Execute any injunction or other process placed in your hands by a United States court for the protection of persons and property against lawless violence by employing such numbers of deputies as may be necessary. If execution is resisted by force which cannot thus be overcome let the judge issuing the process wire the facts to the President with request for military assistance."

W. S. A. FROM C. GAGO.

A Large Number Ready to March with Kelly.

Chicago, April 24.—A mass meeting of Commonweal recruits was held to-day in the barracks at North avenue and Jackson street. Company officers were elected, and it was decided to start on the journey to Washington next Saturday morning. There have been liberal offers of food for the men who will remain in the cooper

shop barracks. Hundreds of hungry and unemployed men came to the recruiting station on La Salle street during the day, and a few who said they had no place to sleep or anything to eat were given cards entitling them to admission to the barracks. There were not many of the genius tramp.

Theodore Randall, commander of the army, was at the barracks most of the day organizing his followers, who now number 1,200. No effort has been made to secure transportation by rail for the men. Every man will wear muslin badges. The women who want to form an auxiliary are not meeting with much success.

Mayor Hopkins regards the action of the aldermen last night in ordering the chief of police to keep the Kelly army from entering the city as merely an expression on their part, and does not see why they should be interfered with so long as they are peaceable. Lawyers also say the council has no right to order the enforcement of such an order. The bankers' union will donate 1,000 loaves of bread to the Commonwealers and escort them from the city with a strong, strong. The column will be headed by a team of white horses, drawing a white carriage, in which will be seated two little girls in white carrying banners of the same color. Contingents from outside cities will be required to inform the local committee of organization as to how many they intend to have, and all will be expected to join the army here at the barracks the day before starting.

General Master William Sovereign of the Knights of Labor said the action of the council in trying to bar the Kelly army from Chicago was unwise, and an insult for challenge to them. It was unjust to brand them as tramps or criminals, and when they committed some unlawful act it would be time enough to take repressive measures.

Jerry Sullivan, who is to command the iron mules on their trip to Washington, said to-day there would be at least 5,000 in line when the start was made at the end of the week. The departure of the first battalion will be celebrated by a monster parade of all union men in the city, if the city authorities do not refuse a permit. The mobsters will take special trains on the Baltimore and Ohio road.

### JEALOUSIES AND STRIFE IN THE RANKS OF Kelly's Army.

Walnut, Iowa, April 24.—Kelly's army drilled into Walnut with 25 companies, representing 933 men in a state of excitement, so far as the Sacramento division is concerned. General Kelly and Colonel Speed had some trouble this morning.

General Kelly ordered Speed to the rear of the line to look after deserters, and he refused, saying that he was foot-sore and tired. Kelly applied an epithet to Speed, and, spurring his horse in the direction of Speed, told him to go or he would run over him rough-shod. Speed became angered and refused to obey, saying that he would not move a step further until an understanding was had as to how much further such a course upon the part of Kelly was to be pursued. General Kelly took possession of the commissary department, and returned to the rear himself.

Upon arriving here the Sacramento and San Francisco companies separated into two bodies. Hot words were exchanged, and trouble was threatened.

General Kelly arrived and called a council of the captains. In court martial, by a vote of 29 to 3, Colonel Speed, of the Sacramento division was reduced to the ranks. When his was announced the Sacramento men renewed the irritating cries and included in flings at Kelly and in quotations that he had not been fair in distributing the money collected for the army, and also the food and clothing. Sacramento men followed up the cries with a rush for the commissary quarters, but the rush was stopped.

Colonel Speed spoke to the men, asking peace and hoping for the good of the cause that no trouble would arise. He declared, however, that he had been snubbed and abused since he left the rear of the army. Partially had been shown the San Francisco regiment, and the Sacramento regiment had been discriminated against in the issue of clothing and rations, and even in transportation.

General Kelly, he asserted, had put the San Francisco men forward, and General Kelly, he also declared, had refused to make a division of account for it when asked.

"If we want the money," went up from Sacramento men. They called the San Francisco men "Sand-lot soup-fish," and vile and profane epithets were exchanged. The sticks which the men used in carrying their blankets and bundles were loosened and brandished, and knives were displayed. Citizens at this juncture passed along the line and entreated the Industrials to have no trouble.

Kelly spoke then, and said that he was sorry to see an exhibition of dirty linen made in public. It was not a question of who should lead, but of going on to Washington. This trouble arose through jealousy. Speed had been tried and reduced to the ranks by a vote of 20 to 3. General Kelly added that he would go to Washington alone if necessary. "We will go with you," shouted fully two-thirds of the men. General Kelly went on to say that if anybody in the Sacramento division was displeased, he should not attempt mutiny, through selfish motives. The cause of labor the world over had been such people. If the soldiers were willing or anxious to follow Speed they could do so, and Kelly would go home.

"No," went up a shout in which a thousand voices joined.

General Kelly then called the men to prepare dinner, and said he hoped they could reconcile differences after they had eaten and talked affairs over.

After dinner the San Francisco men led out on the march for Atlantic. Colonel Speed followed with his sympathizers in the van. His following numbers about 200, which is about one-half of the Sacramento division. At Atlantic is where Speed threatens to force a division of the spoils, consisting of food, clothing and \$1,000 a cash.

More desertions followed here at the warlike display and talk of appealing to the governor for the militia was indulged in. Walnut people were greatly alarmed.

### Want Them to Leave.

San Francisco, April 24.—A committee has been appointed to find out if arrangements cannot be made for the transportation of the 500 Commonwealers, who are being fed here. Employed mechanics will try to pay their fare to Ogden.

## MURDER AT JAIL.

Coroner's Jury Brigs a Verdict Against A. Moore.

### THE CLUT OF THE CAMP.

Outrages Reported to Have Taken Place on Sunday—A Mince Arrives Who Shows Signs of Hard Usage by Someone.

Special to The Gazette. O simple Creek, April 21.—The prevailing opinion now is that the killing of A. Smith on Sunday night was not accidental, as was at first supposed, but was, on the contrary, deliberate murder. To go back to the real reason of the crime will cover a number of days. Smith had been acting in the capacity of a bar tender at Smith & Peter's saloon at Anaconda. One day Billy Moore came into the place with a party of 10 people, and wanted drinks for the crowd. A Smith was behind the bar, and he said to Moore that he could not have these, as he knew that Moore was drunk. Moore wanted a drink for himself he was perfectly willing to give it to him, but to set up drinks for the town without pay he could not afford to do. This angered Moore, and he threatened to get even with Smith for what he considered a deadly insult. The way the killing was done on Sunday was something in this wise. A party of people were playing cards at table when Jack Davidson and Moore came in. Moore saluted Peters, one of the proprietors with some pleasant remarks, and then asked if he was not all right, and had always treated Peters well. The man addressed said he had. "Of course I have," came the reply, "but Smith, there, has not given a square deal. At this Smith said he had, and had only objected to Moore's want to have a large account. "Well, I'm all right," all the same," continued Moore. With that he drew a revolver and threw it down on a table. Davidson immediately grabbed for the gun and got hold of it, as did also Smith. Smith was sitting down in a chair, and from outside appearances both men in struggling for the weapon leaned over on him, and that instant the revolver was discharged. The ball entered Smith's breast, and from the effect of the wound the man died in this city a few hours after. Moore went to his cabin and locked himself in, and later was arrested by Marshal Green. Coroner Marlow held on inquest over Moore's body to-night, and the jury after listening to considerable testimony brought in a verdict holding the killing was felonious, and holding Moore for a crime. If the reports of the friends of the dead man are to be believed Moore's character is not a good one, and he has already been guilty of killing three men. Davidson, who is thought by some to have been responsible for the killing, will have his hearing before Justice Burton to-morrow.

### KEPLER IS THE NAME OF ANOTHER MAN Beaten and Ordered Out of Camp.

A man reached the city yesterday named Kepler, who had a face on him that was the most beautifully freckled of anything seen in this city for many a day. He came from camp and left that booming back of Victor on invitation of a number of union men who were working for the Independence mine. He has been receiving the union scale of wages, but is not a union man. He says he went down to Victor Saturday night to an entertainment, and as he stepped out of a saloon was suddenly seized by about 20 men who began to beat him and told to leave camp, and was struck and bruised. His face is a mass of bruises and he has evidently been terribly abused. Kepler came down yesterday over the Cheyenne road, but he says he is going to go back, as he has good right in that part of the United States as anybody else.

"Three other men were also run out of Victor Sunday morning in the same way, but whether they reached town or not could not be learned. The fellows at camp who are doing this sort of thing seem to be able to terrify their victims in great ease. Although mangled and bruised, there is not one of the men who has fallen into their hands who will take steps against them.

Kepler tells of a Swede who has been a great advocate of the union, and has been urging him and others to join the cause. Recently he was taken out by a number of the men and beaten up and ordered out of camp. The charge against him is that he was guilty of something or other up in Idaho a year or two ago. It is said that the men who are doing this thing only number a dozen or more, but they are doing more injury to the cause of the strike than they can ever repair. When Kepler stood on Teton street yesterday and told his story, with his face a living testimony, the indignation of the crowds that gathered was real and earnest.

It is said that things look worse just now than at any other time, so far as outrages are concerned. A gentleman who is very intimately acquainted with affairs at camp said yesterday that more trouble is coming. He believes he can name a man, and that the men who are doing this work will be ordered out in the next 10 days.

Another side of the Kepler affair which comes from camp is that a crowd of men were drunk among them Kepler, and they got into a fight. It was being a non-union man, but made the "crack" about the union, and the result was that he got the worst of it.

Stricken with Paralysis. Washington, April 22.—Mr. Frank Easton, editor of the Washington Post, was prostrated to-day by a stroke of paralysis, which came upon him without any premonition. Go to appearances he had been in the best of health for days past. He went to a box party at the theater last night with his business partner, Mr. Bryan White, and this morning shortly before the attack came upon him. He was engaged in conversation with Mr. Richard Westman, one of the editorial writers of the Post, in regard to editorial matters. When the numbness began to sweep him he was alone, but managed to reach the spending time and was able to

Mr. Wilkins, who hurried up and sent for medical assistance. At this time Mr. Easton was able to speak, though somewhat inarticulately, and intimated that he believed he was stricken with paralysis. His surprise proved correct; he became unconscious, and was removed to his home, where Dr. Sowers and W. W. Johnson took charge of the case. The right side seemed to be chiefly affected. Later in the day his condition became somewhat easier, and the news from his residence continues favorable to-night.

### COAL MINERS STRIKE.

Some Coals from the Big Eastern Mine.

Denver, April 21.—Between miners' coal-miners went out on a strike in this State last night. The Canon City district is the center of this movement. The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has given notice that its mines will be closed for thirty days, a wage contract's canceled, and that when the mine reopened a cut of 10 percent will be made in the cost.

The miners in the employ of the United Coal company in Boulder county are not working, on their reason is because their pay has not been forthcoming.

### STRIKE NOT ENDED.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Is Still Tied Up.

St. Paul, Minn., April 21.—There was great disappointment tonight over the announcement that the general resumption of traffic on the Great Northern railway was still indefinite. The responsibility for the failure to run trains to-day rested with the employes of the company. President Deas, Vice President Zowar, and the men sent here from along the Great Northern line were in conference all day. Differences arose which prevented any arrangements.

During the afternoon a note was sent Mr. Deas by the conference committee asking him when he would be ready to meet them. Mr. Deas, in answer, returned an answer that he would be ready at any time on Friday morning. He remained at his office until 9:30 waiting for the committee, but it did not appear.

It is learned that several Montana branch unions have sent their men here via iron ore instructions to accept no compromise, but to demand the wages in effect prior to August, 1893. These men say they are not in a position to arbitrate with the road.

### CWES NEVER RECORDED.

May Wheat Breaks All Former Records on the Chicago Market.

Chicago, April 24.—May wheat sold on the board of trade to-day at the lowest price ever recorded—57 cents. The market has been forced lower and lower for the last three weeks, and the bulls are almost hopeless of the market recovering. Many writers said to-day that they expected to see wheat selling at 50 cents a bushel. Fortunes have been made on the decline by a few traders and speculators. Mr. Partridge is credited with making a quarter of a million dollars, and Mr. Rosekrans, who returned from Cuba three weeks ago, is said to have pocketed \$100,000. Previous to the record, the lowest price of to-day the lowest figure was 67 1/2, touched March 24. After the close there was a rally, but it was only temporary. The cause of the drop was to be found in the reports of benefits from the recent rains which were slow in coming in.

### CITY COUNCIL.

A Short Called Session Held Last Evening.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening to consider a number of matters specified in the call. The bond of Moses T. Hale in the sum of \$50,000 was read and approved. The officers are well-known business men, among them being representatives of the three banks. The clerk's bond was also approved. The bonds of the clerk and treasurer were ordered filed with the county recorder.

The bonds of the food inspector, the water inspector, the fire chief, the city marshal and the police magistrate were all approved.

An ordinance was introduced by Alderman Dunbar amending the ordinance concerning cogs. It has been prepared from the best provisions in the ordinances of a number of cities. The ordinance was referred to the marshal, the city attorney and police committee.

A resolution was adopted requesting the cemetery sexton to make a report of all money paid him during the year, of his expenses, etc. The object is that the city attorney may prepare an ordinance regulating the salary of the office. The resolution was adopted.

Some matters in relation to the dumping of offensive material along Shook's ditch were referred to the sewerage, water and street committee, and the city marshal, to report.

By resolution the mayor and clerk were instructed to complete the sea for the foot water right, and the treasurer was instructed to draw the necessary warrant. The council then adjourned.

Death of Mrs. Steele. Mrs. W. S. Steele died at her home on East Pike's Peak avenue Sunday afternoon, aged 24 years. Mr. and Mrs. Steele were married about two years ago, her home at the time being near Pittsburgh, Pa., and immediately came to this city to reside. During her short residence here Mrs. Steele made many friends, especially among the congregant of Grace church, of which she was a member. Her sympathy went out to the bereaved husband and to the young child who are left. A short service was held yesterday afternoon at the residence, at 3:30, and Mrs. Steele left over the Santa Fe in the evening. With the remains, for the former home in Pennsylvania.

Colorado One Day. Washington, April 21.—The weekly crop report of the weather bureau issued to-day shows the following in formation, by States: Colorado—Conditions very favorable, except in extreme eastern portion.

Inspected at Evans.

Trans. Co., April 22.—Charles Greyson's "Inspection" of the Big Eastern mine was to-day to be held at the Big Eastern mine.

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**WORK BOOKS.**  
Public Sentiment: Sound on the School Election.

**VAT-NEWS, S A FAVORITE.**

**Business Men Endorse His Candidacy.**  
The Question of Employment for Home Labor Will Out Some Figure in the Result.

Yesterday The Gazette interviewed some of our leading business men on the candidacy of Mr. Matthews for the school board. In many cases it was difficult to get them to express an opinion for publication, because nearly all of them have dealings with both Mr. Hemmenway and Mr. Matthews, and they do not care to take sides publicly. In most of these cases, however, the expression of opinion was favorable to Mr. Matthews. No attempt was made to get an expression of opinion only from those who were favorable to Mr. Matthews. One quite prominent citizen was found who strongly endorsed Mr. Hemmenway. He is a former member of the board and conversant with school matters, but he refused to have his name used in connection with the matter. He said that he believed it would be a bad thing to remove Mr. Hemmenway. He considers him a good balance wheel in the board, and that he has done good work there.

Two well-known citizens who happened to be together when approached by a Gazette man, brought up a new reason that will no doubt cut a figure in the election. They were quite sure in their expressions. They say they are former men in industry in school matters. They believe we have as good architects and as competent builders in Colorado Springs as anywhere else. They propose to support Mr. Matthews for that reason. One of them made the statement that the road received sketches for a new school on the West Side from a Denver architect before the home architects had a chance to even know that they would have the opportunity to enter the competition. They think it looks like another building put up here by outsiders, when our workmen need the work.

Those who were willing to be quoted expressed themselves as follows: D. B. Fairley—From my knowledge of Mr. Matthews and of school affairs, I am satisfied that he would make an excellent member of the board. Mr. Hemmenway is a good man, but a change can't hurt, and it might be beneficial.

E. W. Giddings—I do not see much choice between the candidates. Both are good men. Mr. Matthews is as straight as a die, and would make a first-rate member. He has made a success of his own business, and would undoubtedly make a success of school business.

A. J. Lawrence—The business affairs of the board need thorough attention. I am satisfied that Mr. Matthews would give them the attention they require, and that the board would be strengthened if he were to become a member of it.

C. E. Stubbs—I hear a great deal of talk about the board. Even down at Pueblo the other day a man was talking about it. He lost money on the High school some way, and it seemed to me it was very creditable to the city that such talk should go on. I guess it would be a good thing to stir up matters somewhat. If Matthews can't beat him he can come mighty near it, I tell you.

Ex-Alderman Gillingham—I am decidedly for Mr. Matthews. I say turn him down until we find out about the standing of the board. Things are in worse shape in the school board than in any other public body in the county. No one seems to know how the board does stand, and perhaps in time we can find out.

W. H. McIntyre—As a taxpayer who contributes considerable to the treasury I want to see good business men in the board. For that reason I am for Mr. Matthews. He suits me, and the other man don't.

A. Cerman J. C. Plumb—I always try to take as much interest in all public matters as possible, and I want to see a good board at all the time. If there are no changes in the situation before election day I shall vote for Mr. Matthews.

A. J. Lawton—I think Mr. Matthews is a good business man, and a good business man I think can do as much good on the board as a professional man. Mr. Hemmenway was responsible for the enlarging of the school district some months ago, by which Lyville and Libue were taken in. That is, Matthews is, and it would be a rather good joke if it beat the man who did it.

J. J. Thegn—I don't know that I care to be quoted, but I will vote for keeping school work at home.

The Glen Park Chautauque Assembly.

During the past year Chautauque readers throughout the entire world have been studying Roman history, art and religion. These extended to the fall of the Eastern empire, and thus included the making of modern Europe and medieval art. The programme for the Chautauque Assembly will be held at Glen Park from July 11 to Aug. 1, with aim to put the finishing touches on the year's work by means of lectures and round table talks.

George Griswold Van Rensselaer, aged 10 years, died very suddenly during Saturday night, at the residence of Mr. Mason DeVice. The young man was about 20 years of age. He had been here for some months, in a search for health. He was a son of Mrs. Van Rensselaer, who is widely known for her articles on architecture and art criticism, published in the Century.

By the unexpected death of George Griswold Van Rensselaer, Colorado College has lost a true friend, and the university extension class in geology a faithful member.

After a thorough preparation Mr. Van Rensselaer entered Harvard College, class of '96, but was obliged, on account of illness, to remove to Colorado Springs before his freshman year was completed. In spite of this interruption, however, he returned to Cambridge in the spring of 1893 and successfully passed the examination of his class, thus being a sophomore in full standing at the time of his death.

Illness was incompatible with his active brain, and, like many others, he was under peculiar conditions. He took up a special course in geology involving much outdoor exercise, with comparatively little study and class-room work. His collection of books has been presented to the Auburn library, and the library of his father, who was a graduate of Freiberg and an eminent mining engineer, will be sent to the college on the return of Mrs. Van Rensselaer to New York.

The sad news was announced yesterday morning of the death of Mrs. Alice E. Perkins, wife of Wm. Arthur Perkins, of the firm of Zolbrock & Perkins, which occurred at 6 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Perkins some two weeks ago was taken with measles and this was followed by pneumonia. Her condition had been serious for some days. Mrs. Perkins was 25 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were married four years ago, her native home being at Keene, N.H., and they have made their home here ever since. Mrs. Perkins made many friends in this city, to whom she was endeared by many acts of love and kindness. The joint will of the husband in mourning her early death.

Mrs. A. E. Conson of Keene, Monday of Mrs. Perkins, arrived in the city yesterday evening, and was present at the time of her daughter's death.

At 5 o'clock last evening a short service was held at the residence on East Pike's Peak avenue, Rev. Dr. James B. Gregg of the First Congregational Church officiating. Mr. Perkins and Mrs. Johnson were on the night train of the Santa Fe, for New Hampshire, taking the remains to Keene for interment.

Nipped in the Back. A very pretty little strike was nipped in the bud on the Midland Terminal on Sunday. It seems that the part of the road laid during the winter from Midland to the Divide, had begun to sag, as the ground thawed, and a force of about 50 men were employed in straightening it up. These men decided that they wanted more wages, and Sunday went out on a strike. They had loaded into a box car and all brought down to Colorado City. A telegram to Leadville brought down men enough to take their places, and the engine which hauled the strikers out brought their successors in. The work was not delayed for an instant. These men had nothing whatever to do with the contract work on the road, as it is being laid into Cripple Creek.











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Rates made known on application to the office. No claims are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to offset any of its accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon. Address all remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,  
Editor and Publisher.

### THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

Two weeks from tomorrow, the voters of this city are to choose a member of the Board of Education. This is an important office, and one that requires good judgment and hard work. It is one not to be lightly conferred, nor lightly taken away. Our school board have charge not only of the academic features of the schools, but also of the expenditure of a large amount of public money. The money paid for schools is one of the largest items of our tax budget for the year. This money ought to be expended economically and after full consideration of all the interests involved, and a complete statement of receipts and expenditures ought to be made public at least once every year, together with an account of the progress of the schools in educating the children confined to their care.

Our present school board is in some respects a remarkably good one. Every member of it, we believe, has the public interest sincerely at heart. There are few human institutions, however, so good they cannot be made better, and we believe the present school board could be made better by the election of a man in place of Mr. Remenway who has more decision of character and more independence of judgment. Mr. Remenway's motives are beyond reproach; he is a most amiable and excellent gentleman; but we do not like some portions of the policy of the board of which he has approved, and we think a change at this time would be a good thing.

Whatever may be said against Mr. Matthews and we have heard nothing said against him at a every body knows that he is a man of great firmness and decision of character. He is elected, however, not belong to any clique or party; he will not be led or managed by anybody; he will decide things for himself. He has made no pledges, has committed himself on no question now before the board—he has only said that if he is elected he will serve the district to the best of his ability.

These things being so, the GAZETTE will support Mr. Matthews to the best of its ability; and we trust that by the day of election the majority of the voters in this city will also be in his favor.

### THURSDAY RINGMASTER.

Mr. Turpie's speech of Wednesday shows that a desperate effort is to be made to whip the recalcitrant Democratic Senators into line, and to punish Mr. Hill for his outspoken opposition to the measure.

Mr. Turpie's argument for the bill, simply stated, was this:

This bill is the official act of the Democratic party in both Houses of Congress. Every bill approved by a majority of Democrats in both Houses is binding on all Democrats and preserving of their hearty support.

Therefore this bill should receive the support of every Senator, and be put through unchanged.

Mr. Hill's chief claim to distinction for some years was the regality of his Democracy, and his stock speech was "I am a Democrat." Mr. Turpie's remarks were evidently levelled at him; and were aimed at party regularity because of Mr. Hill's record.

This sort of argument has prevailed already more than once in this Congress. It prevailed in the House on this very bill. Bourke Cockran made a speech as bitter against the income tax as David B. Hill's, but when it came to a vote he was whipped into line. In fact, only a small handful of the Democrats in the House who had been denouncing the bill had the courage to vote against it; in the end, it is partly because Mr. Turpie knows this that he is trying to put the screws on Hill and the other Democratic Senators who oppose the bill, and partly because he knows that other reasons for passing the bill are scarce.

These efforts might be relied upon with more certainty, if there were any existing standard of Democracy, but there isn't. There ever was one, it has been lost in the shuffle. Usually the platform accepted at the quadrennial national convention of a party is looked upon as its standard for the next four years; but in this case it is the Democratic record like Mr. Hill, who are nearest to the platform—we will not say on the platform; and it is Mr. Cleveland and the contorted Wilson bill that are furthest away from the platform.

Mr. Turpie and Mr. Voorhees are going to follow the example of the mugwumps and make Mr. Cleveland their own platform; there will be several besides Senator Hill who will refuse to go with them.

The majority of the Democratic party have thrown away their chair; the minority—a very large one—have no

confidence in their plan. Altogether they seem to be in rather a bad fix.

### A NON-PARTISAN VICTORY.

The adoption of the Reed rules by the Fifty-first Congress was not so much a partisan victory as it was an advance in parliamentary methods—one of the most notable advances made in recent years. In a sense it was a partisan victory, for it was carried by Republican votes alone, as a party measure, against the most strenuous opposition of the so-called Democratic minority; but that it was a permanent advance in Parliamentary methods, an absolutely necessary improvement in the practice of the House, is now confessed by the party which less than five years ago was leading at the mouth in its rage over the adoption of such essentially despotic rules.

There is something deeper in this matter than the right to count a quorum. Counting a quorum was only an incident in Mr. Reed's general scheme. The central idea which informed his whole procedure was the responsibility of the majority to do something. Mr. Reed believed, then, as he believes now, that the party in power has no right to shirk responsibility. The Republicans, with only a thirteen majority in the House, of which Mr. Reed was Speaker, found their quorum to do it. They thought it was necessary to be done. The Democrats, with one hundred and twenty-four majority in this Congress, have hitherto been unable to do anything to which there has been any serious opposition. But Mr. Reed has so clearly established the responsibility of the majority that the Democrats in the House have been compelled for very shame of their own immense preponderance in numbers to assume the responsibility they would gladly shirk.

The idea that the majority should rule is not a new one in this country; but one who counts over legislative history will be astonished to find how often a minority has ruled in the Congress of the United States. How often the majority has sat powerless under the coercion of a comparatively few men, simply because that majority was so bound down by red tape that it could not move. Mr. Reed cut the red tape and it can't be tied up again. He threw down the old Empty Dumbly of precedent which sat on the way in the way of progress, and now at the King's horses nor at the King's men can set Empty Dumbly up again.

In most important sense, then, this is a non-partisan victory, because it is a victory for common sense against blind conservatism, for business methods against red tape, and although it is also a victory for the Republicans, and a victory especially for Mr. Reed, it is a permanent one. Whatever party changes may occur now in the House of Representatives, the Reed rules will remain substantially as they were first applied, as the guide of procedure and the method for the conduct of business. No speaker of the House, since the foundation of the government has had so striking a personal triumph as this of Mr. Reed; by none has such a triumph been so richly deserved.

### WHO OWES MONEY ON MORTGAGES?

Among the objects included in the scope of the census of 1890 was the collection of statistics in regard to mortgage indebtedness in the United States. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 was made for this special purpose, and returns were quite generally made.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known economist, has made an analysis of the figures of the census in regard to mortgages, and in an address delivered before the New York Chamber of Commerce a few days ago, he gave the results of his investigations. Here are some of the facts:

There were 400,000 farmers, and the average farm was 37 acres in extent, with an average value, including outbuildings, of less than \$5,000, and an aggregate in property, exclusive of implements, machinery, and live stock, of not more than \$3,000,000,000. Mr. Atkinson continues:

More than half these farms are who, free from any mortgage whatever. The mortgage on those which are incumbered is much less than one-half the value of the property. More than one-half the money due on farm mortgages is due to citizens of the same State in which the farms are, and the total mortgage on occupied farms which are now devoted to agriculture and which are not held for speculative purposes is less than \$2,000,000,000, or less than 10 per cent. of the value of the farm lands. Eighty-two and a half per cent. of this money was borrowed for the purchase and improvement of the land; 7 per cent. more to stock it; only 10 per cent. for other purposes.

Less than 20 per cent. of the farms are mortgaged to tenants; and of the remainder, more than 80 per cent. of the farms are mortgaged to owners. In twenty-seven typical States, seventy per cent. of these farms are free of any mortgage whatever, and only 32 per cent. are subject to a mortgage of a very moderate average amount, less than \$5,000 each. This burden has been greatly diminished even in the face of the falling prices of the last ten years.

The most remarkable fact revealed in this inquiry, however, is that the mortgage debt in the suburbs of New York city, including the area within a radius of about twenty-five miles, amounted in 1890 to the vast sum of \$4,700,000,000. This is 2.4 per cent. of the total mortgage debt of all the Mississippi valley

States from Ohio westward to Kansas and northward to the Canadian boundary. And it should be added that there is more mortgage indebtedness on the land within a radius of twenty miles of Chicago than in any single State in the west; so that taking the suburbs of New York and Chicago together, they carry as much mortgage debt as all the farms in the United States put together, and as much again as all the farms in the United States.

Another very interesting point brought out by Mr. Atkinson is the tremendous reduction that has been made in freight charges within twenty years. The railroads, whose mileage had been increased since 1870 by 100,000 miles, been able to charge from 1883 to 1892 the rates charged by the great systems centering in Chicago from 1883 to 1892, their freight charges in those ten years would have exceeded their actual earnings by \$1,000,000,000, which was more than the aggregate of the outstanding stocks and bonds Dec. 31, 1892. Mr. Atkinson continues:

In dealing with present and future financial conditions we hardly need to go beyond this reduction of railway freight charges in order to account for almost the whole of the reduction in prices, and the rise in the earnings or wages of the mass of the people since the resumption of specie payments, in 1879.

These are facts worth knowing and remembering, and they give a very complete answer to much vague talk that has been indulged in with regard to the "avery" of our farmers to bondholders, monopolists and railway corporations.

### BUILDING THAT DOES NOT WORK.

The Democratic State convention in Minnesota seems to have caused a good deal of anxiety in the Senate of the United States by passing resolutions denouncing as traitors all the Senators on the Democratic side who are supposed to be against the tariff bill. In its present form, in those resolutions, two Senators were said to be opposed to the bill. Of these, three at least have now disclaimed hostility to it: Messrs. Caffery of Louisiana, Morgan of Alabama, and McPherson of New Jersey. They all resent the charge that they could possibly consider the interests of the whole country or of their own particular States before the mandate of their party caucus. They have declared that they are party men first, and as a time, and will not allow their private opinion or the interests of their constituents to influence their action in opposition to the wishes of the President and of a majority of their Democratic colleagues.

On the other hand, Senator Eli has made it clear that if a Senator by the Democratic platform rather than by the President's is treason, then he is willing to be called a traitor. Senator Smith of New Jersey is equally outspoken. Referring to this Minnesota accusation he said in a speech the other day: "Party lines grow weak when they make disregard of one's own convictions and disloyalty to one's own people the test of fealty. And I do not hesitate to add that, even the misuse of the Republican party is to be preferred to the commission of the Populists and socialists. It is that reason then, self-appointed censors of Minnesota do right to lay the charge at my door."

Senators Sherman and Brice have not so fully committed themselves, but we know whether both of them will vote for the bill in its present shape, or in any shape it is likely to assume.

### IS IT ANOTHER BACK-DOWN?

The introduction in the Senate by Mr. Gray of a resolution of inquiry into the political condition of Samoa is significant. Mr. Gray is known as an administration Senator, and is supposed to represent especially the views of the President. The President's position in the matter of Samoa is indicated in his message to Congress at the beginning of the present session, when he criticized President Harrison's policy as follows:

"Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy of non-interference, entered into a treaty of cession, whereby, becoming jointly bound with Great Britain and Germany to establish and maintain peace and good will among the Samoans."

It is altogether probable, therefore, that Mr. Gray's object in bringing up the matter at the present time is to secure action that will nullify the agreement of 1899 by which this country, jointly with Great Britain and Germany, has exercised a protectorate over Samoa.

If this country withdraws from that agreement, Germany will be very glad to annex Samoa, and could probably make arrangements to do so. In that case, we should lose forever the opportunity to establish a coaling station at Pago Pago harbor, and one more of our chances of controlling the commerce of the Pacific would be gone. Such a policy would be entirely in line with Mr. Cleveland's policy in Hawaii, and with his narrow conception of the sphere of action of his country. He is apparently resolved to do all he can during his term of office to injure the prestige and influence of the United States in foreign affairs.

### THE LEAGUE MEETING.

The executive committee of the Republican League of the United States has just had a meeting at Washington to arrange the preliminaries for the convention in June. Committees were appointed on transportation and on arrangements, and on plans for League work. It was decided to run special League trains from Nashville, Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Boston. It is expected that this will be one of the largest meetings of the League ever held. The local committees have arranged for trips to Colorado Springs, Canon City, and Crystal Creek, and probably most of the delegates will take part in these excursions.

We are glad to see that the executive committee and the committee in Denver have made their plans far enough in advance to insure a successful meeting. In such a large body as this, everything must be planned out beforehand if the work of the session is to go smoothly.

The most important subject to come before the convention is the plans for League work during the campaign. The discussion of these should be very helpful to our local campaign committees. Next to this in importance is the recommendation to be made for the consideration of the national committee. One of these will probably be an endorsement of the new plan for representation in the national convention in proportion to the number of Republican votes cast at the next preceding election. This plan meets with favor among Republicans everywhere throughout the north, and it is certainly a fairer plan than the present one of representation according to population.

The greatest service of the League meeting, however, will be in generating the enthusiasm which is always developed in a gathering of this kind, in making the young Republicans of the east and of the west better acquainted with each other, and in renewing the common devotion to Republican principles and policies. The Republican party is apparently about to be entrusted with a new lease of power and opportunity in the nation. The thrill of coming victory is already stirring the blood of Republicans everywhere, and they are preparing for one of the liveliest and most enthusiastic campaigns ever known in the history of the country. The League meeting will be the first great meeting of the year, and in one sense will be the real beginning of the campaign. Let every Republican in Colorado do what he can to make it a grand and inspiring success.

### ARBOR DAY OBSERVANCE.

When J. Sterling Morton, as governor of Nebraska, instituted "Arbor Day" he performed an act which will shed glory upon his name long after the record of his connection with the infamous administration has been lost in oblivion.

By reason of this beneficent act of its chief executive the State of Nebraska has today millions of thrifty forest trees growing where formerly was only the bare, naked prairie. Many other States have profited by the worthy example, and themselves established and observed Arbor Day. In fact, it may not be too much to say that the entire civilized world has felt the influence of the goodly custom. Even in European countries, where forestry systems have been in vogue for long periods, the impulse toward forest and ornamental planting has been quickened; and tree-planting festivals have become more frequent and popular.

The question is a large one, however, and is not confined to the planting and culture of individual trees, shrubs, etc., and groves. It also embraces the conservation and extension of forests, and therefore to the moral and material welfare of the nation. In Colorado, as well as in other portions of the Western mountain region, forest preservation is undoubtedly the more important part of the subject. By fire and the vandalism of man, forest destruction continues here, our streams will perish and water supplies be reduced to a minimum. What then will become of our agriculture, horticulture, and other operations dependent upon irrigation?

Thanks to the efforts of a few earnest men, a beautiful public sentiment has been created, and forest reform will make steady, if not rapid, progress. But our forest reserves need protection. Our own State's forest reserves and others in this State are at the present time suffering waste and spoliation at the hands of trespassers because Congress has failed in its duty.

We are glad to note that Commissioner Lamoreaux has acted in the matter of the threatened invasion of the Battlement Mesa reserve by trespassing herdsmen. Even a hint in notice of warning to trespassers is better than nothing, when it goes the name of the United States government. But it will not be good for anything very long unless the warning is taken to enforce the law when it is broken. This matter should be urged upon the attention of Congress, and urged again and again until something is done. A very appropriate and practical feature of tomorrow's Arbor Day exercises throughout the State would be the passage of some form of resolution, petition or memorial to Congress asking protection for the forest reserves. Such resolution or petition would be promptly presented, and we have no

doubt, in the House by Judge Bell, and in the Senate by either Mr. DeLoar or Mr. Wolcott.

It is gratifying to note the hearty interest shown by the teachers and pupils of our public schools in the observance of the approaching Arbor Day. Quite elaborate preparations are being made for literary and other appropriate exercises which will take place tomorrow forenoon in the several school buildings. It would be well in addition to these school exercises if Arbor Day were made an occasion for our people to assemble for the discussion of tree-culture, public parks, planting of small places, forest preservation and kindred subjects.

### BUSINESS AND STRIKES.

The ingenious publicist who writes for the New York Sun over the name of Matthew Marshall, and whose real name, we understand, is E. H. Cocks, sees several evidences of a revival of business. There is a greater demand, he says, for goods, as is evidenced by the orders which manufacturers are receiving. "In this country," he says, "proofs of a commencement, at least, of a business revival, multiply daily. Factories which were running on short time have resumed their usual hours, and some which were closed entirely have been re-opened. The market, for their products must, therefore, have broadened, a conclusion which is confirmed by the reports of an improved demand for goods. Imports are still checked by the uncertainty of the fate of the Wilson tariff bill, but the wants of the community will pretty soon overcome this obstacle. The consumption of 35,000,000 of people may be restricted for a time, but it cannot be annihilated forever. The difference between the different nations when trade is brisk and those when it is dull, though large in fact, is, after all, only a fraction of the whole, and in spite of the recent shrinkage its volume is still considerable."

A still stronger evidence, he thinks, that things are not as bad as has been represented is the multiplicity of strikes which are now in progress in various parts of the country. It is not unusual, perhaps, to regard strikes as an evidence of prosperity, but they are certainly an indication that the workingmen do not regard business as paralyzed. If it were paralyzed, it would clearly be impossible for a strike to succeed. "To insist," says Mr. Marshall, "that wages shall not be reduced, and still more, that they shall be increased, when there is no sale whatever for the products of labor, is as unreasonable as was Pausanias's demand for justice when the straw needed for their fabrication was wanting."

This is certainly an ingenious argument, and there is undoubtedly a modicum of truth in it. At the same time it must be noted that the success of most of the strikes that have been begun has not been such as to show very conclusively that employers are able to continue their business at even the rate of wages prevalent a year ago, much less at a higher rate. It may be said, however, that these strikes show that the workingmen believe in the future, and do not apprehend any permanent reduction in wages. In this belief, we think the American people generally share. This nation is young, it is strong; it has an infinity of resources as yet undeveloped; it has an almost boundless confidence in itself. That we shall recover from the depression brought upon us last summer we all believe, and that belief goes far to bring about the recovery.

### AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

There are undoubtedly a good many members of Congress who favor an early adjournment. Their political fences are badly out of order, they have a great deal of explaining to do, and it will take some of them a long time to get around their districts and head off any opposition that may have arisen to their re-election. They would like to see the adjournment put through as quickly as possible, and they are not particular as to the means employed for putting it through.

This feeling will no doubt lead to a renewal of the cry for prompt action on the bill, and great pressure will be brought to bear, especially on the Democratic Senators who are not in favor of the bill as it stands, to let it go through as a personal favor to their Democratic colleagues in the House who must have time to canvass their districts before the time for nominations comes round.

Now that these Senators may be influenced by such a pressure we cannot say. They must choose for themselves between their duty to their own constituents and their desire to accommodate their colleagues who are in danger of defeat.

The duty of Republicans, however, is plain. They are under no obligation to help the Democrats to a re-nomination, and they are under an obligation to beat this bill. If they can, it is their duty to do so. Unless the Democrats will consent, therefore, to abandon the bill, the prospect for an early adjournment is not good, and ought not to be good.

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roads are under some moral obligation to afford free transportation to these "farmers." The fact is that the railroads are under no more obligation to transport these people than the State of Iowa is under to feed them. Indeed, they would have rather a better right to demand of the State that work and wages be afforded them than to demand of the railroad, which is a private corporation, that it find its stockholders for their benefit.

The true inhumanity of the present tariff measure is very apparent to Mr. Lane Pence. In his speech printed in the Congressional Record of April 18th, Mr. Pence said:

"It is true that the proposition to levy a tax upon incomes is a Populist proposition. No national platform, except that of the Populist party, endorses it. 'Every Populist' paper, wherever published, advocates this most righteous tax. Their columns are filled with pointed and able editorials in its support drawn from the practical condition of the people."

"A Populist favors it, and in the contest now being waged and to be continued until this or some similar law is enacted, the most valiant and enthusiastic of its supporters are found among the active and leading members of the Populist party."

Certainly Mr. Pence and his Populist colleagues have reason to celebrate themselves upon the surrender of the administration and the majority of the Democrats in Congress to this Populist doctrine.

The council of the bimetallic league of Great Britain, called to meet in London May 2, may not be able to accomplish very much in the way of definite results, but it will at least afford an opportunity for the expression of whatever opinion favorable to bimetallism there may be in England, and will afford the delegates from this country an opportunity to judge how much of this sentiment there is in that country, and how much encouragement there is in the state of public opinion there for bimetallism here. Of course there will be nothing official about the conference, but it will have considerable importance from the prominence of some of the persons engaged in it.

Now that Chicago has got rid of Mr. Stead, a long comes the small pox, which is almost as disagreeable to Chicago's business interests. There is a chance for some man to win fame who shall discover some way of making Chicago decent, and as healthy as the average big city.

Our Cripple Creek news shows that "drifting" is going on pretty fast; under the hills up there, but real estate there is not moving any faster than it is here. Indeed, some of the money that was diverted from Cripple Creek by the strike has gone into real estate here, and the owners think they are lucky to have been switched off in that way.

Iowa is hard of heart toward the "industrial army"—unnecessarily so, as it seems to the Omaha people.

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